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Electronic compressed-air system

The invention relates to an electronic compressed-air system for vehicles according to the preamble of claim 1.

From WO 98/47751 A1 there is known a pneumatic vehicle brake system provided with a compressor, at least one air-load circuit, such as service-brake circuits, a parking-brake circuit, a low-pressure auxiliary circuit and a high-pressure circuit, wherein the circuits are provided with compressed-air reservoirs and demand valves. Between the compressor and the at least one load circuit, there are disposed first electrically actuatable valves, which are closed in the normal state (de-energized), and, between the compressor and the auxiliary circuit, there is disposed a second electrically actuatable valve, which is open in the normal state (de-energized). The valves are actuated by an electronic control unit. The outlet ports of the first valves of the air-load circuits are in communication via check valves with the outlet port of the second, normally open valve. If a compressed-air demand exists in one of the load circuits, for example due to too-low reservoir pressure, the corresponding valve is activated by the control unit, whereby the air demand is covered by the compressor, while at the same time the second valve of the auxiliary circuit is closed. Failure of the compressor leads to a pressure drop, which is detected by the control unit, which closes the valves or keeps them closed, whereby the pressure in the circuits is maintained. A pressure-regulating valve determines the pressure level. In the event of failure of the pressure-

regulating valve, overpressure is relieved via an overpressure valve. Pressure sensors monitor the circuits. The circuits are supplied with air via the second, normally open valve and via the check valves connected upstream from the circuits. If the electrical system fails, all valves go to normal state. Nevertheless, the compressor continues to run and supplies the circuits with air via the second, normally open valve of the auxiliary circuit, the system pressure being determined by a low-pressure relief valve of the auxiliary circuit. If one valve fails, the associated circuit can be supplied with air via the valve of the auxiliary circuit and the check valve. The known system is complex, since each load circuit is equipped with its own compressed-air reservoir.

The object of the present invention is therefore to design a compressed-air system of the type mentioned hereinabove in such a way that the need for compressed-air reservoirs can be very largely eliminated.

This object is achieved by the invention according to claim 1.

Advantageous and expedient configurations of the object achieved by the invention are specified in the dependent claims.

By virtue of the inventively designed compressed-air system there are achieved cost savings, because all compressed-air reservoirs with the exception of the reservoirs for the service-brake circuits can be dispensed with. Nevertheless, several pressure levels can be achieved.

The invention will be explained in more detail hereinafter on the basis of the attached drawing, which shows a practical example of an inventive compressed-air system.

In the drawing, pressurized-fluid lines are represented by solid lines and electrical lines by broken lines.

The drawing shows a compressed-air system 2 with a compressed-air supply part 4 and a consumer part 6. Compressed-air supply part 4 comprises a compressor 7, a compressor control device 8 and an air-dryer part 10.

Consumer part 6 is provided with a compressed-air distributor line 14, a plurality of electrically actuatable valves, preferably solenoid valves 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 with restoring springs and a plurality of load circuits 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 supplied with compressed-air via the solenoid valves.

From compressor 7, a compressed-air supply line 40 leads via a filter 42, an air dryer 44 and a check valve 46 to distributor line 14, from which there are branched off lines 48, 50, 52, 54, 56 leading to the solenoid valves. From the solenoid valves, compressed-air lines 58, 60, 62, 64, 66 lead to the load circuits. Line 62 splits into lines 62' and 62'' leading to circuits 30 and 32, a check valve 68 also being disposed in line 62''. A pressure limiter 70 is disposed in supply line 52. Line 54, which leads to solenoid valve 22, branches off downstream from pressure limiter 70. Line 64 splits into lines 64' and 64'' leading to circuits 34 and 36.

Pressure sensors 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 monitor the pressure in the load circuits and in distributor line 14, and transmit the respective pressure as a pressure signal to electronic control unit 84, which controls the solenoid valves.

Load circuits 26, 28 can be, for example, service-brake circuits. Load circuit 30 can be a trailer-brake circuit, in which case normally two lines, a supply line and a brake line, lead to the trailer. Load circuit 32 can be a parking-brake circuit with spring accumulator. Load circuits 34 and 36 can be secondary load circuits, such as operator's cab suspension, door controller, etc., in other words, all components that have nothing to do with the brake circuits. Load circuit 38 can be a high-pressure circuit.

Service-brake circuits 26, 28 are provided with compressed-air reservoirs 90, 92 in conformity with EU Directive 98/12.

The inventive compressed-air system makes it possible to dispense with compressed-air reservoirs in circuits 30, 32, 34, 36 and also in high-pressure circuit 38. As an example, it is permissible to supply other load circuits from the service-brake circuits (circuits 26 and 28), provided the braking function or braking action of service-brake circuits 26 and 28 is not impaired.

Via a line 40', compressor 7 is mechanically (pneumatically) controlled by compressor controller 8. Compressor controller 8 comprises a solenoid valve 94 of small nominal width that can be switched by electronic control unit 84. In the de-energized normal state it is vented, as illustrated, whereby compressor 7 is turned on. If

compressor 7 is to be turned off, for example because all load circuits are filled with compressed-air, control unit 84 changes over solenoid valve 94 so that the pressure-actuable compressor is turned off via line 40'. If solenoid valve 94 is switched to de-energized condition, for example because a load circuit needs compressed-air after filling, solenoid valve 94 is again switched to the normal state illustrated in the drawing, whereby line 40' is vented and in this way compressor 7 is turned on.

Air-dryer part 10 comprises a solenoid valve 100 with small nominal width, whose inlet 102 is in communication with distributor line 14 and via whose outlet 104 there is pneumatically switched a shutoff valve 106, which is in communication with supply line 40 of compressor 7 and serves for venting of the air dryer.

When solenoid valve 100 is switched to passing condition, compressor 7 no longer discharges into the load circuits but instead discharges via valve 106 to the atmosphere. At the same time, dry air flows from distributor line 14 (out of reservoirs 90, 92 of the service-brake circuits) via solenoid valve 100, throttle 108 and a check valve 110 through air dryer 44 for regeneration of its desiccant and further via filter 42 and valve 106 to the atmosphere.

Reference numeral 112 denotes an overpressure valve.

Solenoid valves 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 are controlled by control unit 84, solenoid valves 16 to 22 of load circuits 26 to 34 being open in de-energized normal state, while solenoid valve 24 of the high-pressure circuit is closed in de-energized normal state.

Pilot-controlled solenoid valves can also be used. The pressure in the circuits is directly monitored at the solenoid valves by pressure sensors 72, 74, 76, 78, 80.

If the pressure were to drop in a load circuit while the solenoid valves were not actuated, for example in circuit 30 (trailer-brake circuit), the compressed-air supply by service-brake circuits 26 and 28 takes place from their compressed-air reservoirs 90, 92 via open solenoid valves 16, 18, 20. In this way it is possible to do without pressure reservoirs in the load circuits (except in the service-brake circuits). Moreover, the switching frequency of the solenoid valves is also reduced. The pressure in load circuits 30 to 36 is adjusted by pressure limiter 70 to a lower level, such as 8.5 bar, than the pressure level of, for example, 10.5 bar in the service-brake circuits.

High-pressure circuit 38 is shut off and therefore is not in communication with the other circuits. The high-pressure circuit usually has a higher pressure than the other load circuits, for example 12.5 bar.

If the reservoir in high-pressure circuit 36 [sic: 38] is dispensed with, as described hereinabove, only the reservoir volumes of the service-brake circuits and a small dead volume in the other secondary consumers exist. If a small leak then occurs in the high-pressure circuit, frequent regulation via solenoid valve 24 would normally be required. Because the nominal width of solenoid valve 24 is usually large, the corresponding regulation algorithm is complicated, and so it would be desirable to open the solenoid valve only when the high-pressure circuit actually needs compressed-air. This information about the compressed-air demand of the high-pressure valve sensed

by pressure sensor 80 could be transmitted via a CAN data line to control unit 84, which then activates valve 24 and turns on compressor 7 via solenoid valve 94 in order to supply compressed-air to high-pressure circuit 38 from brake circuits 26, 28 and by compressor 7.

High-pressure circuit 38 has a different pressure level than do the further load circuits; nevertheless, it has to be refilled with compressed-air relatively infrequently, and therefore is usually shut off by solenoid valve 24, which is closed in the normal state, in which it is de-energized. In the event of a demand, it also does not need its compressed-air within a very short time (msec or fractions of seconds), and so a certain dead time can be tolerated for communication with the control unit and for control of solenoid valve 24. According to the invention, therefore, the high-pressure circuit is normally kept closed. Circuits 30, 32, 34, 36 are supplied from reservoirs 90 and 92 of service-brake circuits 26 and 28 via valves 16, 18, 20, 22, which are open in de-energized condition during normal driving.